# 2027 Washington, DC Event Preparedness Survival Guide

All-hazards field guide for residents, workers, reporters, visitors, and families planning for major events, no-notice incidents, sheltering decisions, evacuation, communications, and 72-hour self-reliance.

PUBLIC-SAFETY USE SOURCE-LED DC-FOCUSED

**Use this guide for lawful preparedness, not restricted-facility access.**

The Presidential Emergency Operations Center (PEOC) is included as historical and policy context only. It is a restricted federal protective facility, not a public shelter option.

Public protective options are practical: verified alerts, interior shelter-in-place rooms, basements where appropriate, pre-identified evacuation routes, mass-care shelters when opened, and redundant communications.

Prepared May 1, 2026. Re-check route, transit, shelter, and event-specific sources before any 2027 event because closures, security perimeters, and service plans change.

**Prime directive**

Follow official instructions first; use this guide to make those instructions easier to execute.

# Quick-start operating picture

DC's own preparedness model is: get informed, make a plan, make an emergency kit, and stay aware.[2] For a 2027 major-event or no-notice incident, treat the first 10 minutes as an information discipline problem: verify the hazard, decide whether outside movement increases danger, then execute either shelter-in-place or evacuation using official channels.[1,2,6]

| Time | Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| 0-2 min | Stop moving unless you are in immediate danger. Check AlertDC, WEA/EAS, radio, event staff, police, fire, or transit personnel.[1,2] | Avoid walking into the hazard or blocked perimeter. |
| 2-5 min | Decide stay/go: will going outside or traveling expose you to more or less danger? DC's guide uses this as the core question.[2] | Prevents reflex evacuation into smoke, crowds, traffic, or contaminated air. |
| 5-10 min | If sheltering, move to an interior room with few windows and use your kit; if evacuating, take the kit, avoid blocked routes, and follow posted route direction.[2,3,6] | Turns general alerts into concrete household action. |
| 10-30 min | Send one short status message to your out-of-area contact, preserve battery, switch to radio if networks slow, and keep one phone line open for emergency calls.[2,5] | Creates accountability when cellular systems are congested. |

## Three rules for DC events

- Official beats viral. AlertDC sends District alerts by email, text, and the Everbridge app, and DC also uses EAS and Wireless Emergency Alerts for urgent public warnings.[1]
- Do not self-deploy toward federal facilities. The Capitol, White House complex, federal buildings, Metro tunnels, and restricted areas may lock down or change perimeters without notice; treat them as avoid zones unless officials direct otherwise.[15]
- Use 911 only for immediate danger. DC directs emergency calls to 911 for immediate threats to health, safety, or property; 311 is for non-emergency city service and police non-emergency routing.[16]

2027 refresh note: before each planned event, update your route printout, transit status screenshots, family contact card, medications, cash, and battery inventory. WMATA and DDOT conditions can change by event, weather, construction, or security posture.[3,7,8]



[1] https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc
[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[3] https://ddot.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddot/publication/attachments/emergency_preparedness_2011.pdf
[4] https://www.ready.gov/kit
[5] https://www.ready.gov/plan
[16] https://ouc.dc.gov/maketherightcall

# PEOC: what can be said publicly

The White House PEOC belongs in a preparedness guide as historical evidence of how continuity-of-government decisions are made under pressure, but it is not a public shelter, not a public evacuation waypoint, and not a place to approach during an incident. Public reporting traces the East Wing bunker's origins to a 1942 wartime shelter under Franklin D. Roosevelt and describes later White House protective infrastructure at a high level only.[13]

| Date | Publicly documented use or context | Operational lesson for civilians |
|---|---|---|
| 1942 | Public reporting says the East Wing bunker originated as an underground bomb shelter after U.S. entry into World War II.[13] | Purpose-built government continuity space does not translate into public access. |
| Sept. 11, 2001 | Cheney said Secret Service moved him rapidly to an underground White House facility after a report of an aircraft headed toward the White House, then he went to the PEOC and used secure communications with Air Force One and other agencies.[10] | Leaders needed hardened communications; civilians need redundant public information channels and family contact plans. |
| Sept. 11, 2001 | White House Historical Association material says President Bush attended a videoconference from an underground bunker at Offutt AFB with Cheney and national security advisors working from the White House PEOC.[11] | Continuity disperses leaders; households should also pre-plan separated reunification. |
| 2020 protests | AP reported Secret Service rushed President Trump to a White House bunker during George Floyd protests near the Executive Mansion and that he spent nearly an hour there.[12] | Civil unrest can trigger sudden security perimeters; avoid federal chokepoints and keep exit routes flexible. |
| 2026 reporting | AP reported litigation over a White House ballroom project surfaced plans for a heavily fortified underground facility with bomb shelters, military structures, medical facilities, and security systems beneath the site.[13] | Treat upgrade details as policy context only; no private action should depend on restricted infrastructure. |

Boundary for this guide: It does not identify restricted access points, tunnels, protective routes, Secret Service procedures, or facility layouts. The civilian equivalent of "bunker thinking" is lawful, pre-planned sheltering: interior rooms, basements, verified public shelters, and movement away from danger when directed.[2,6]



[10] https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/vicepresident/news-speeches/speeches/vp20010916.html
[11] https://www.whitehousehistory.org/photos/fotoware?id=6052da61-c33a-4d96-8209-cb3bb90b7669
[12] https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-ap-top-news-george-floyd-politics-a2326518da6b25b4509bef1ec85f5d7f
[13] https://apnews.com/article/white-house-bunker-ballroom-trump-10782ef742e77343e2833be8cfcf42e1

# Shelter and bunker decision tree

Think in layers: immediate cover, shelter-in-place, hardened interior/basement shelter, mass-care shelter, and evacuation. Ready.gov says sheltering may be safest when conditions outside are uncertain or dangerous, and DC's guide frames the stay/go decision around whether travel exposes you to more or less danger.[2,6]

| Scenario | Best first move | Do not do |
|---|---|---|
| Chemical, smoke, airborne irritant, severe crowd disorder outside | Enter nearest safe building; use an interior room with few windows; seal doors, windows, vents, and fireplaces if directed or if air is contaminated.[2,6,19] | Do not walk into visible smoke, police lines, or unknown chemical clouds to reach a preferred destination. |
| Tornado/severe wind | Move to lowest practical level, center of building, away from windows; DC guidance says interiors, stairwells, or hallways in high-rises are preferable.[2] | Do not shelter beside glass, atriums, or exterior doors. |
| Explosion/building damage | Exit quickly if the structure is unsafe; if trapped, tap pipes/walls or use a whistle; shout only as a last resort to avoid inhaling dust.[2] | Do not use elevators or re-enter unstable structures. |
| Radiological/nuclear warning | Below ground or central building areas improve shielding; close/seal openings, shut ventilation if directed, and wait for official instructions on whether to remain or evacuate.[2] | Do not immediately flee through fallout or contaminated dust unless officials direct evacuation. |
| Heat/cold exposure | Use DC cooling/warming resources, libraries, recreation centers, low-barrier shelters, and shelter hotline/311 resources during extreme weather alerts.[17,18] | Do not treat a parked car, tent, or exposed queue as a safe shelter in extreme temperatures. |

## Civilian "bunker" options ranked

- Home/work interior safe room: pre-cut plastic sheeting, duct tape, water, radio, batteries, light, first aid, and documents nearby.[4,6]
- Basement or below-grade area: useful for wind, blast debris, and radiological shielding when the building is stable and not flood-prone.[2]
- Mass-care shelter: use when officials open shelters or your own shelter is unsafe; bring your emergency kit because shelters may provide basics but not every personal item.[6]
- Private hardened location: viable only if lawful, pre-arranged, reachable without crossing danger, and stocked for your household; do not improvise by entering restricted utility, Metro, or federal spaces.



[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[6] https://www.ready.gov/shelter
[19] https://ready.dc.gov/documents/052ca726da304fb3a1dcb5f5891bed3d
[17] https://dc.gov/release/bowser-administration-announces-updates-districts-heat-plan
[18] https://dhs.dc.gov/extremeweather

# Evacuation doctrine for DC

DC evacuation is radial and incident-dependent, not a single universal escape path. DDOT identifies 19 principal streets radiating from downtown toward the Capital Beltway and beyond; signs include the District flag and a blue evacuation sign, while outbound signs direct motorists toward I-495 in Maryland and Virginia.[3]
DC's family guide says Pennsylvania Avenue is the north/south dividing line during evacuation and that vehicles are not permitted to cross it during an evacuation; plan reunification locations with that divider in mind.[2]
Regional transportation planning is coordinated through National Capital Region stakeholders, including MWCOG's RESF-1 transportation committee, which addresses emergency response, coordination, recovery, and evacuation support across jurisdictions.[9]

| Mode | Plan for 2027 events |
|---|---|
| Walking | Keep shoes, weather layer, water, paper map, ID, and light with you. DC and DDOT both note walking may be an effective evacuation method.[2,3] |
| Car | Know the nearest event route, keep at least half a tank/charge, do not block evacuation routes, and expect traffic control at critical intersections.[2,3] |
| Metrobus/Metrorail | Use transit if officials keep service running; DDOT says Metrobus and Metrorail operate at full service unless authorities say otherwise, while WMATA service status can change for safety or weather.[3,7] |
| Bicycle/scooter | DDOT lists Rock Creek Park Trail, C&O; Canal Towpath, Capital Crescent Trail, Suitland Parkway Trail, Custis Trail, and Mount Vernon Trail via 14th Street Bridge as bike/pedestrian evacuation options.[3] |
| Regional handoff | Pre-select Maryland/Virginia handoff points beyond I-495 only if they are realistic for your household and do not require crossing closed federal perimeters.[3,9] |

Route lookup: use DC's GIS Evacuation Route Lookup tool before an event to identify the route nearest your home, office, hotel, school, or press position, then print or screenshot it.[20]



[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[3] https://ddot.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddot/publication/attachments/emergency_preparedness_2011.pdf
[9] https://www.mwcog.org/resf-1/
[20] https://esa.dc.gov/service/dc-evacuation-route-planning

# The 19 primary DC event routes

These are the routes listed in DC's preparedness guide. Use them as planning corridors, not promises: actual direction and availability depend on incident location, law enforcement, signal timing, closures, and whether a route is being used for outbound evacuation or inbound emergency access.[2,3]

| # | Route | My nearest access / notes |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 16th St. NW | |
| 2 | Georgia Ave. / 7th St. NW | |
| 3 | Rhode Island Ave. NE | |
| 4 | New York Ave. NE | |
| 5 | Benning Rd. NE via H St. NE and E. Capitol St. SE | |
| 6 | Pennsylvania Ave. SE | |
| 7 | Branch Ave. SE | |
| 8 | Pennsylvania Ave. NW / 3rd St. / Independence Ave. / Washington Ave. SW / S. Capitol St. / Suitland Pkwy. | |
| 9 | 9th St. NW | |
| 10 | 14th St. NW | |

| # | Route | My nearest access / notes |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | Interstate 395 / 295 | |
| 12 | Constitution Ave. NW | |
| 13 | E St. Expressway | |
| 14 | K St. NW | |
| 15 | Pennsylvania Ave. NW / M St. NW | |
| 16 | MacArthur Blvd. NW | |
| 17 | Canal Rd. NW | |
| 18 | Wisconsin Ave. NW | |
| 19 | Connecticut Ave. NW | |

## Personal route notes

- ☐ Nearest north-side route: _____
- ☐ Nearest south-side route: _____
- ☐ If Pennsylvania Avenue cannot be crossed: _____
- ☐ Walking-only fallback: _____
- ☐ Transit fallback station/stop: _____
- ☐ Out-of-District reunion point: _____



[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[3] https://ddot.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddot/publication/attachments/emergency_preparedness_2011.pdf
[20] https://esa.dc.gov/service/dc-evacuation-route-planning

# Transit, crowd, and Mall-area readiness

Metro is useful in DC events but it is not guaranteed to be available. WMATA says it has plans for service interruptions and may limit or curtail service during severe weather; MetroPulse provides real-time train, bus, trip planning, station, and service update information, while MetroAlerts delivers customized text or email disruption notices.[7,8,21]

| Location | Preparedness action |
|---|---|
| Metrorail | If an emergency happens on a train, DC guidance says wait for the train to stop and follow instructions; do not exit unless instructed, and avoid the third rail.[2] |
| Metrobus | If an emergency happens on a bus, wait for the bus to stop and follow the operator's instructions; know emergency window and hatch releases only for true emergencies.[2] |
| National Mall | NPS advises water, seasonal clothing, comfortable treaded footwear, awareness, a buddy/group system, a rendezvous point, and cell phones; emergencies can be reported to U.S. Park Police at 202-610-7500 or 911.[14] |
| Capitol Hill | USCP says it may send major road closure, police activity, and life-safety messages through AlertDC via HSEMA for nearby neighborhood groups; visitors can sign up for AlertDC before visiting Capitol Hill.[15] |

## Crowd-exit mini-plan

- Pre-pick one primary and one secondary meeting point that are not directly at a monument, Metro gate, fence line, or police checkpoint.
- Keep a paper map and identify bridges, underpasses, and choke points before the crowd forms.
- Do not run toward sirens, smoke, flash-bangs, horses, tactical lines, or downed barricades; move laterally away from the hazard before trying to leave the area.
- If separated, send a short text: status, location, destination, timestamp. Example: "OK. 7th/Madison. Walking north to backup point. 14:36."



[7] https://www.wmata.com/rider-guide/safety/Emergency.cfm
[8] https://www.wmata.com/initiatives/metropulse/index.cfm
[14] https://www.nps.gov/nama/planyourvisit/safety.htm
[15] http://www.uscp.gov/visiting-capitol-hill/visitor-information/building-access-hours
[21] https://www.wmata.com/service/status/metroalerts.cfm

# 72-hour kit essentials

Ready.gov defines a disaster supplies kit as basic items a household may need after an emergency and recommends storing items in airtight plastic bags inside easy-to-carry containers.[4] DC's guide recommends at least a three-day water supply at one gallon per person per day, three-to-five days of non-perishable food, a radio, flashlight, extra batteries, medications for at least one week, N95 dust masks, local maps, and shelter-in-place materials.[2]

## Core 72-hour checklist

- ☐ Water: 1 gallon per person per day, minimum 3 days
- ☐ Food: 3-5 days non-perishable, ready-to-eat
- ☐ Manual can opener and utensils
- ☐ Battery/hand-crank radio and NOAA Weather Radio if available
- ☐ Flashlight or headlamp plus extra batteries
- ☐ First aid kit and personal medications, 7 days if possible
- ☐ Cell chargers, power banks, cables, spare wall plug
- ☐ Whistle, N95/dust masks, gloves, eye protection
- ☐ Plastic sheeting, duct tape, scissors
- ☐ Moist towelettes, garbage bags, plastic ties
- ☐ Wrench/pliers for utilities if trained and safe
- ☐ Cash in small bills, ID copies, insurance/policy copies
- ☐ Local paper maps and printed evacuation route
- ☐ Rain gear, walking shoes, change of clothing
- ☐ Warm layer or blanket/sleeping bag
- ☐ Pet food, leash/carrier, vaccination records
- ☐ Infant/senior/disability supplies as applicable
- ☐ Notebook, pencil, marker, tape

| Kit location | Minimum contents |
|---|---|
| Home shelter box | Water, food, radio, light, first aid, meds, masks, plastic sheeting, duct tape, documents, sanitation. |
| Work/press bag | 24-hour food/water, walking shoes, battery pack, ID, meds, map, radio/earbuds, cash, weather layer. |
| Vehicle kit | Water, blanket, paper map, reflective vest, flashlight, first aid, charger, tire/roadside basics, seasonal gear. |



[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[4] https://www.ready.gov/kit
[5] https://www.ready.gov/plan
[6] https://www.ready.gov/shelter

# Communications plan

The first thing needed during an emergency is information, and DC recommends knowing both official government and news media sources before an incident.[2] AlertDC is the District's official notification system and can send email, text, and Everbridge app alerts for severe weather, transportation incidents, utility outages, public-safety incidents, school/government closings, planned events, and traffic advisories.[1]

| Channel | Use it for | Pre-event setup |
|---|---|---|
| AlertDC | Official District alerts, traffic, weather, utility, breaking public-safety information.[1] | Register phone/email; select event area, home, work, Capitol Hill if relevant. |
| WEA/EAS | Geo-targeted wireless alerts and radio/TV emergency alerts used by DC alongside AlertDC.[1] | Enable emergency alerts on phone; know local radio sources. |
| 1650 AM / radio | DDOT lists Highway Advisory Radio 1650 AM and EAS stations including WTOP, WPGC, WHUR, and WMAL.[3] | Keep battery/hand-crank radio and station list in kit. |
| WMATA | MetroPulse and MetroAlerts provide real-time service and disruption information.[8,21] | Install MetroPulse; subscribe to relevant lines and bus routes. |
| Out-of-area contact | DC recommends choosing an out-of-state friend or relative for all family members to contact if separated.[2] | Print wallet card; set check-in cadence and message format. |

## Household check-in protocol

- Message 1: "I am OK / hurt / with group. Location. Moving to ___ or sheltering at ___. Timestamp."
- Message 2: send to out-of-area contact, not every local person, to reduce network congestion.
- Message 3: repeat only when location changes, condition changes, or at the planned interval.
- Paper backup: every person carries contact card, meeting locations, medical notes, and allergies.
- Battery discipline: airplane mode between check-ins; keep one phone line open for emergency calls when sheltering.

Accessibility: Ready.gov says household plans should account for ages, assistance responsibilities, dietary and medical needs, disabilities, languages, cultural/religious considerations, pets, service animals, and school-aged children.[5]



[1] https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc
[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[3] https://ddot.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddot/publication/attachments/emergency_preparedness_2011.pdf
[5] https://www.ready.gov/plan
[7] https://www.wmata.com/rider-guide/safety/Emergency.cfm
[8] https://www.wmata.com/initiatives/metropulse/index.cfm
[21] https://www.wmata.com/service/status/metroalerts.cfm

# Family, pets, access, and medical continuity

Preparedness fails most often at dependency points: medication refills, child pickup, power for medical equipment, pet carriers, mobility needs, and separated households. DC recommends meeting with neighbors, understanding school/daycare plans, authorizing alternate pickups, carrying emergency pocket cards, and building a personal support network for seniors and people with disabilities.[2]

| Need | Pre-event action |
|---|---|
| Children/schools | Get the school or daycare emergency plan, child release procedure, reunification site, and alternate pickup authorization before the event.[2] |
| Medical | Carry medication list, physician/pharmacy numbers, device model/serial numbers, eyeglasses/contact supplies, and at least one week of prescriptions where possible.[2,4] |
| Disability/access | Create a support network, identify accessible exits and transportation, and plan backup power or battery needs for medical equipment.[2,5] |
| Pets/service animals | Ready.gov says all shelters accept service animals, but many public shelters and hotels do not allow pets; plan pet-safe destinations before emergencies.[6] |
| Records | Store copies of IDs, insurance policies, bank records, birth certificates, health records, and passports electronically and in waterproof portable storage.[2,4] |

## Dependency map

- ☐ Person needing assistance: _____ Need: _____
- ☐ Primary helper: _____ Phone: _____
- ☐ Backup helper: _____ Phone: _____
- ☐ Power/charging dependency: _____
- ☐ Medication refill date: _____ Pharmacy: _____
- ☐ Pet/service animal destination: _____



[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[4] https://www.ready.gov/kit
[5] https://www.ready.gov/plan
[6] https://www.ready.gov/shelter

# Event-day field card

DC’s public spaces can change quickly during planned events, protests, weather, or security incidents. NPS emphasizes water, footwear, awareness, a buddy system, and a rendezvous point on the National Mall, while USCP notes that life-safety and major road-closure messages for Capitol Hill may be pushed through AlertDC.[14,15]

## Carry on person

- ☐ Government ID / press or work credential
- ☐ Cash, transit card, one backup payment method
- ☐ Phone, charger, power bank, cable
- ☐ Water, electrolyte packet, snack
- ☐ Weather layer, hat, gloves or sun protection
- ☐ Walking shoes, blister care
- ☐ N95/dust mask, eye protection
- ☐ Small first aid, personal meds
- ☐ Paper map and route notes
- ☐ Emergency contact card
- ☐ Earbuds for radio/audio alerts
- ☐ Notepad and pencil/marker

## Situational triggers

| Trigger | Action |
|---|---|
| Fences moving / new police line / crowd surge | Move perpendicular to the pressure, not against it; avoid barriers and chokepoints. |
| Smoke, chemical irritant, debris cloud | Cover nose/mouth and move indoors/upwind if safe; shelter in an interior room if outside air is hazardous.[2,6] |
| Transit halt or station closure | Switch to walking/bus/carpool fallback; check WMATA real-time status and official alerts.[7,8] |
| Injury or immediate threat | Call 911; use 311 only for non-emergencies or service requests.[16] |
| Conflicting social media claims | Wait for AlertDC, WEA/EAS, law enforcement, fire, transit, or venue officials before moving into uncertain conditions.[1,2] |



[1] https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc
[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[3] https://ddot.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddot/publication/attachments/emergency_preparedness_2011.pdf
[14] https://www.nps.gov/nama/planyourvisit/safety.htm
[15] http://www.uscp.gov/visiting-capitol-hill/visitor-information/building-access-hours
[16] https://ouc.dc.gov/maketherightcall

# 2027 maintenance calendar

A guide only works if it is maintained. Ready.gov recommends replacing expired kit items and re-thinking household needs every year, while DC recommends practicing the plan with all household members and knowing all possible neighborhood exits.[2,4]

| When | Task |
|---|---|
| Quarterly | Rotate food/water, test flashlights/radio, recharge power banks, check cash, verify batteries. |
| Before each major event | Screenshot AlertDC settings, MetroPulse/MetroAlerts status, route lookup, hotel/work/school addresses, and event closures.[1,8,20,21] |
| Spring/Summer | Prepare for heat alerts; know cooling center resources and 311/shelter hotline options for vulnerable residents.[17] |
| Fall/Winter | Prepare cold-weather gear; know cold-weather shelter hotline resources and 311/911 thresholds.[18] |
| After every incident/drill | Write down what failed: communications, footwear, battery, route, child/pet pickup, medication, documents, or decision timing. |

## Drill script: 20 minutes

- Minute 0: simulate AlertDC warning; every person states whether to shelter or evacuate and why.
- Minute 5: retrieve go-bag, contact card, medication, shoes, pet carrier, and documents.
- Minute 10: send mock status text to out-of-area contact and identify radio backup.
- Minute 15: walk to interior shelter room or first block of evacuation route.
- Minute 20: document gaps and assign one owner for each fix.

Evidence habit: keep a dated folder with screenshots of official route maps, event advisories, emergency contacts, WMATA alerts, and school/work policies. Rebuild it before major 2027 events so the plan reflects current conditions, not memory.[1,7,8,20]



[1] https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc
[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[4] https://www.ready.gov/kit
[5] https://www.ready.gov/plan
[8] https://www.wmata.com/initiatives/metropulse/index.cfm
[20] https://esa.dc.gov/service/dc-evacuation-route-planning
[21] https://www.wmata.com/service/status/metroalerts.cfm

# Printable household worksheet

DC recommends emergency information forms and pocket cards with out-of-town contacts, meeting places, doctors, pharmacy, insurance information, medical notes, and each family member's evacuation location.[2] Ready.gov also emphasizes household-specific planning for medical needs, disabilities, languages, pets, service animals, and school-aged children.[5]

| Field | Write-in |
|---|---|
| Out-of-area contact | Name: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____ |
| Near-home meeting place | Address: _____ |
| Outside-DC meeting place | Address: _____ |
| Primary shelter room | Room/location: _____ Supplies stored: _____ |
| Nearest evacuation route | Route: _____ Access point: _____ |
| Transit fallback | Station/stop: _____ Alternate: _____ |
| School/child pickup | Plan/contact: _____ |
| Medical/pharmacy | Doctor: _____ Pharmacy: _____ |
| Pet/service animal | Carrier/records/destination: _____ |

## After-action notes



[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[5] https://www.ready.gov/plan

# Source index and verification notes

This guide uses public, non-sensitive sources. The PEOC and White House bunker material is included only to document historical use and publicly reported modernization context; it is not route, access, or tactical guidance.

| # | Source and URL |
|---|---|
| 1 | AlertDC: Stay Informed, Stay Safe<br>https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc |
| 2 | Be Ready DC: A Guide to Family Preparedness<br>https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf |
| 3 | DDOT Transportation Tips During An Emergency Incident<br>https://ddot.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddot/publication/attachments/emergency_preparedness_2011.pdf |
| 4 | Ready.gov Build A Kit<br>https://www.ready.gov/kit |
| 5 | Ready.gov Make A Plan<br>https://www.ready.gov/plan |
| 6 | Ready.gov Shelter<br>https://www.ready.gov/shelter |
| 7 | WMATA Emergency Preparedness<br>https://www.wmata.com/rider-guide/safety/Emergency.cfm |
| 8 | WMATA MetroPulse<br>https://www.wmata.com/initiatives/metropulse/index.cfm |
| 9 | MWCOG RESF-1 Transportation Emergency Preparedness<br>https://www.mwcog.org/resf-1/ |
| 10 | George W. Bush White House Archives, Cheney Meet the Press transcript<br>https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/vicepresident/news-speeches/speeches/vp20010916.html |
| 11 | White House Historical Association, President Bush at Offutt AFB<br>https://www.whitehousehistory.org/photos/fotoware?id=6052da61-c33a-4d96-8209-cb3bb90b7669 |



[1] https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc
[2] https://hsema.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/hsema/publication/attachments/16107-Preparedness_Guide-Eng.pdf
[3] https://ddot.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddot/publication/attachments/emergency_preparedness_2011.pdf
[4] https://www.ready.gov/kit
[5] https://www.ready.gov/plan
[6] https://www.ready.gov/shelter
[7] https://www.wmata.com/rider-guide/safety/Emergency.cfm

# Source index, continued

| # | Source and URL |
|---|---|
| 12 | Associated Press, Trump took shelter in White House bunker<br>https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-ap-top-news-george-floyd-politics-a2326518da6b25b4509bef1ec85f5d7f |
| 13 | Associated Press, brief history of the White House bunker<br>https://apnews.com/article/white-house-bunker-ballroom-trump-10782ef742e77343e2833be8cfcf42e1 |
| 14 | National Park Service, National Mall safety<br>https://www.nps.gov/nama/planyourvisit/safety.htm |
| 15 | United States Capitol Police, building access and AlertDC messages<br>http://www.uscp.gov/visiting-capitol-hill/visitor-information/building-access-hours |
| 16 | DC Office of Unified Communications, Make the Right Call<br>https://ouc.dc.gov/maketherightcall |
| 17 | DC.gov, District Heat Plan updates<br>https://dc.gov/release/bowser-administration-announces-updates-districts-heat-plan |
| 18 | DC Department of Human Services, cold weather and shelter hotline<br>https://dhs.dc.gov/extremeweather |
| 19 | ReadyDC Shelter in Place Flyer<br>https://ready.dc.gov/documents/052ca726da304fb3a1dcb5f5891bed3d |
| 20 | DC Evacuation Route Planning<br>https://esa.dc.gov/service/dc-evacuation-route-planning |
| 21 | WMATA MetroAlerts<br>https://www.wmata.com/service/status/metroalerts.cfm |

## Verification checklist

- ☐ Re-check official DC, DDOT, WMATA, USCP, NPS, and event organizer sources within 24 hours of a planned event.
- ☐ Do not rely on old PDF maps alone; use the GIS route lookup and current alerts.
- ☐ Do not treat any public article about the PEOC as permission to approach or use federal protective facilities.
- ☐ Preserve dated screenshots when reporting, analyzing, or reconstructing a public-safety timeline.



[12] https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-ap-top-news-george-floyd-politics-a2326518da6b25b4509bef1ec85f5d7f
[13] https://apnews.com/article/white-house-bunker-ballroom-trump-10782ef742e77343e2833be8cfcf42e1
[14] https://www.nps.gov/nama/planyourvisit/safety.htm
[15] http://www.uscp.gov/visiting-capitol-hill/visitor-information/building-access-hours
[16] https://ouc.dc.gov/maketherightcall
[17] https://dc.gov/release/bowser-administration-announces-updates-districts-heat-plan
[18] https://dhs.dc.gov/extremeweather
[19] https://ready.dc.gov/documents/052ca726da304fb3a1dcb5f5891bed3d